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TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1882.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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"The unfitness of the British government and the Irish people to have anything to do with each other was demonstrated for the hundredth time in the riots at Dublin," says the New York Times, and that journal never made a more truthful remark. "Let the Irish govern themselves" is the American advice which England has too long ignored for the peace and prosperity of all the parties concerned.

It seems too bad that the President cannot find a ship and a captain competent to carry him around the coast without running aground. The mishap to the Dispatch was exceedingly annoying in more respects than one. Evidently the pilot and his assistants drank too much champagne, and not enough precaution was taken against accident. A little more and the country might have been made to depend on David Davis.

Chicago people are not all bad. Some of them are shipping dressed beef to the eastern markets, and it has been sold in good condition in Baltimore and New York at twelve cents a pound. Exactly how cheap beef would taste in Boston may be difficult to say, considering the time which has elapsed since it was experienced; but we appeal to the friends of humanity in Chicago to put in an extra chunk of ice and send a car-load this way.

The Democratic State Convention to be held in Music Hall, Boston, on Tuesday, 19th inst., promises to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of the Democracy held in the Old Bay State for a number of years. The call will be found elsewhere, in which the basis of representation is laid down and other information furnished for the instruction of committees and voters. Boston Democrats will show how delegates should be taken care of.

The Philadelphia Press complains because the headquarters of the Democratic congressional committee are not removed from the Senate committee rooms, which are maintained at public expense. The Press forgets, or tries to, that nearly the whole Republican campaign is being maintained at public expense. Take away the public gratuities made by President Arthur and the voluntary assessments by Mr. Hubbell's committee, and where would the Republican managers turn for support?

What a mundane court really thinks of the efficacy of prayer is soon to be tested in Connecticut. A widow of Morris, a town in that State, who is noted for her faith in prayer, was offered \$10 by a man if she would only fetch rain in three days. The next evening it sprinkled lightly, and the widow presented her bill. But the man claimed that the rain was not of contract amount, and refused to pay. The widow has therefore sued him. If the defendant would only hire Bob Ingersoll a spiky trial would be ensured.

The western New York potato crop is reported a failure. Last year the entire yield of the country was about 115,000,000 bushels, of which New York furnished 25,000,000 bushels, or a little over one-fifth. The total yield of the country was fully 20,000,000 below the average for last year, and including the bad potato year of 1879, when nearly one and a half million dollars' worth of potatoes were imported. Last year, ending June 30, 1882, the imported potatoes amounted in value to over four and a half million dollars. The present crop in New York is reported as 3,000,000 bushels less than that of last year, and the remainder of the country must produce considerably more than its average crop to prevent another influx of potatoes to meet the high prices which scarcity here will maintain. Not even a bountiful grain harvest seems to have much effect upon the potato market such a staple of food it has become among all classes.

We have seen a letter from a custom-house employee who has just received one of the supplementary assessment circulars from Mr. Jay Hubbell. He has up to this time declined to contribute to the campaign fund. He gets \$1200 a year, and Mr. Hubbell demands 2 per cent of this amount. The gentleman has a family of five to support on his salary. He is asked to contribute \$24 in cash towards the election of Readjusters in Virginia, Independents in North Carolina and Greenbackers in Alabama. He asked advice. "Shall I," he says, "pay or refuse?" The gentleman of whom he made the inquiry, and who is a prominent Republican, advised him to pay. "Your case," he says, "would be an excellent one to test the sincerity of the managers, but you might be thrown out of office and reduced to poverty, if not starvation, and this you cannot afford." This is sensible advice. The employee must pay or go. The "voluntary" business is a mockery. Every employee of the government has got to contribute his 2 per cent, or surrender his post to a man who will. Your money or your office is the cry of the congressional committee high-wayman just now.

New York and other eastern butchers are threatened with a competition in their business by their Chicago brethren which may prove to the advantage of the people in this vicinity. Chicago packers and butchers are making extensive preparations to engage in meat exportation more briskly, and on a larger scale than ever before. They predict that in a few years there will be no cattle shipped east of Chicago to be slaughtered; all will be killed there and their carcasses sent here. It is said that meat when taken from a refrigerator car after a thousand-mile trip is sweeter, more palatable and in

every way better than fresh-killed beef, because it has an opportunity to get "settled or seasoned." One firm alone will soon kill 1500 cattle a day to be shipped East. The Chicago dealers say they expect much jealousy and opposition on the part of Eastern butchers, but believe that they can get reasonable transportation rates and succeed in their scheme. It is to be sincerely hoped that this competition may ensue if it will benefit the poor man by reducing the cost of living.

GENERAL WOLSELEY'S DASH.

General Wolseley, the British gentleman selected to conduct the operation of crushing Arabi and spoiling the Egyptian, announced to his friends upon leaving England that he should just run down to Egypt, annihilate the enemy, and be home at dinner with them on the 15th of September, and he did not even put the customary qualification, "D. V., on the end of the sentence." General Wolseley has acquired fame and the confidence of the people as well as of himself by successfully conducting two campaigns in Africa, in each of which his adversaries were breech-clouted darkies armed with spears, clubs, tom-toms and a few old muskets. His success is attributed to "dash," a very indefinite accomplishment or species of military evolution, which is popularly supposed to be eminently efficacious for the sudden wiping out of a foe, and when he was appointed commander of the Egyptian expedition it was expected that he would finish up the whole business in a dash campaign of a few days.

General Wolseley dashing after a flying mob of naked negroes is very picturesque, but the same gentleman at the head of two brigades dashing up against strong intrenchments and Krupp batteries appears extremely liable to get into serious difficulty. A bull may demolish a picket fence by dashing at it headforemost, but if he expects to win distinction as an overturner of stone walls he must modify his plan of attack, and be content to cut a less brilliant figure immediately prior to the collision. General Wolseley is evidently surprised and deeply offended at Arabi for interfering with his proposed dash by throwing up obstructions and disposing his troops in such positions as are unfavorable to the display of British military genius of the pell-mell type. Instead of an undisciplined rabble of ragged donkey boys and howling dervishes, the British general finds himself confronted by a well-drilled and equipped army, using the best weapons of slaughter, and officered by trained military engineers. When he attempts to move forward he meets batteries of breech-loading cannon, served as well as his own gunners could serve them; and he acquires all this knowledge of the enemy at no small cost in men and supplies.

Every change of base made by the British involves fatiguing marches, and increases the distance over which supplies must be transported, while it is met by the Egyptians promptly and without apparent difficulty. So far as can be judged from the confused and unreliable information promulgated from the British camp, the Egyptians are slowly drawing General Wolseley into the desert and embarrassing him at every step by contesting his progress under cover of intrenchments, cutting off the water supply, and keeping him constantly on the alert in anticipation of an attack in force. The terrible heat of the sun is reducing the strength of the British force at no small rate, and the burning sands of the desert will materially impede the march of heavily-armed and accoutred troops like the household cavalry, whose helmets, cross belts, tight-buttoned jackets and other parade gorgesness must become serious burdens in such a climate. While the British forces are being weakened and the difficulties of their supply system daily increased, Arabi is concentrating his army, drawing new recruits from the surrounding country, and falling back upon his base of supplies, and cannot be forced to engage in a pitched battle until he is ready.

Should the British army have the ill-luck to be defeated in such a battle, the irregular light horsemen of the desert, swift of movement and accustomed to such work, would make the safe arrival of a retreating column at the coast a matter of considerable uncertainty. If any dashing is to be done in this fracas, the light, unshod horses and Bedouin riders are more likely to do it than the heavy British troops on their unaccustomed chargers. General Wolseley has a fine reputation, and his friends in London on the 15th instant, but if he waits to secure Arabi's fox as a trophy to display at the table, the chances are that the soup will get cold.

WOMANLY INFLUENCES.

Always interesting, always attractive, the womanly world, like the manly man, is an object of careful study and a source of the universe of equal importance with her more boasted cognate of the other sex. It is evident that the influence of woman in worldly matters is gradually extending, and equally evident that the interest in the movement keeps pace with its growth. Advance in the civilization of a people increases the respect for and appreciation of woman. The barbarous ages, when woman was little better than a slave of the household, are fast disappearing before the march of education, good sense and policy. Her rights and privileges are being acknowledged and granted; her position in society is being recognized, and her influences are being felt, appreciated and sought for.

The change thus working is of no recent origin, though its development has been more marked within the last half century than at any previous time. A few master spirits have brought more prominently to public view that which was content to remain behind in the obscurity of privacy. "The power behind the throne" has been markedly felt in royal households for centuries, though not publicly admitted or believed. Of all European governments in no country has the political influence been so much and continuously felt as in France. Why it has been said that the first Napoleon was the only ruler of France who was not swayed by woman is not easily understood, when it is known that he never forgot the mother who first insisted upon opening for him the career which led to the throne of France. She made him a soldier, declared that he had talents beyond those possessed by his brothers, and he always acknowledged the debt of gratitude he owed to her.

Even since the empire gave place to the republic the influence of woman in the government of France has been manifest. The mother of Gambetta, not long deceased, is another of those examples where the perseverance and faith of the mother made the son a power in the land. Gambetta's father was a matter-of-fact business man, and wanted his son to succeed him. The mother taught the boy and brightened his intellect, aroused in him the spirit of ambition, saved the earnings of the shop and sent him to a Paris law school. In his manhood Gambetta never forgot what he owed to his mother in boyhood; and he generally, while he sympathized with the man who started into the Chamber of Deputies on learning of his mother's death, will reverence the memory of the woman who, under the adverse circumstances of poverty and opportunity, succeeded in developing the mind of her boy, and giving to France one of its master spirits of the age.

These two examples will suffice for our purpose; they might be manifold, but it would be little more than the recitation of the same

story—all show the results of woman's influence in shaping the mind and the course of men; all show that that influence was first exerted when the mind was plastic, to be moulded in accordance with the circumstances with which it should then come in contact, and all show that the subsequent influence was due to the reverence in which the teacher in childhood was held rather than to any direct guidance in after life.

Then comes the question naturally enough. When can woman's influence in shaping the life of man and the public events in which he may take part be most beneficially and certainly exerted? Shall woman become a public servant, enter the political arena and participate in the struggle for the spoils of office and the questionable honors of official life? Shall she be granted equal political rights with the male sex, and in return be asked to render corresponding service in return? Shall she enter the market place and buy and be sold, be blessed and be cursed, be caajoed and be hustled, and go home at night with the consciousness that her voice and her ballot have helped a political party to the control of a country's government? Would she create Napoleons or Gambettas or Washingtons or Jeffersons in this way? If Gambetta's mother had been a bawling political worker, would she have seen so clearly the possibilities for greatness in the intellect of her boy? Would Gambetta, the boy, have learned the lesson of future greatness with the same cheerfulness and attention to the fundamental principles of success; or Gambetta, the man, as warmly loved and deeply revered the dear old mother whose every gray hair brought to his memory the sacrifices she made for him in the humble abode of his boyhood?

It would be only pretence to deny that woman's influence in this sought-for and peculiar field of operation would be extensively felt. It is not necessary to enumerate the results claimed by the advocates of the movement nor the reasons why it should meet with the approval of those who now possess the power to grant or deny the privileges demanded—let Mrs. Cady Stanton, Mrs. Mary Livermore, Miss Phoebe Coozins and other advocates of this form of woman's rights fill that part of the lecture field. The question presented here for consideration is whether other women would be the gainer in social relationship and in honest and perfect government by the proposed revolution in the political machinery of the country. Man is a jealous creature and is ill disposed to observe with favor an ambitious adversary. Politics has caused more estrangements of friends than religious tenets and hasty or forbidden marriages. Reverses in politics sit not lightly upon men; that they would rest equally heavy upon women is evidenced by the bitterness with which the "Women's Labor League" of Washington is waging war against congressmen who fail to provide for their admission to clerking in the departments. "Advance in the civilization of a people increases the respect for and appreciation of woman." The sentence comes back with added force and meaning. Vice versa, decrease in the respect for woman would mark a retrograde movement in civilization.

If, as we have tried to show, political contention for political prizes breed distrust and hatred between man and man, and a priori would between man and woman, would it be far wrong to say that equal political privileges which should put woman into the position of an adversary to man's ambition would be a backward step in the civilization of which we now boast?

THE IRISH POLICE STRIKE.

Earl Spencer and his secretary, Mr. Otto Trevelyan, have at last succeeded in starting a riot in Dublin. In this they have been more fortunate than their predecessors. The arrest of Davitt, the incarceration of Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were tried successively, but without effect. Then came the arbitrary sentence of E. Dwyer Gray while Dublin was thronged with strangers. Even under this pressure the people refrained from violence or even the appearance of disorder. It remained for Earl Spencer to discover the most effective means for turning the metropolis over to the tender mercies of mob rule. He dismissed a large portion of the metropolitan police and filled their places with special constables, recruited from the ranks of the emergency men, Orange societies, etc. The military, too, were turned out to do patrol duty, and if there is any thing which more than another exasperates the people, it is the presence of the soldiery. The discharge of a section of the constabulary led to the resignations of others, and it soon became known that over 600 men had thrown off their uniforms.

The results were easy to foresee. The friends of the dismissed "peelers" were indignant; they congregated in the public squares and streets and discussed the situation. The rougher elements, the criminal classes, learning that the police force had either resigned or been discharged, came out of their haunts and raided certain places on which they had kept their longing eyes bent for some time. A riot or a rout is an easy thing to start, but very difficult to check, and so the Dublin authorities find it. The special policemen are looked upon as "scabs," to borrow a vulgar term, and strikes, and their influence over the people is slight. The police are unpopular, and the crowd do not respect or fear them except on a charge. And so Dublin was given up to mob rule, Friday, with the representative of Her Majesty's government securely locked up and barred in behind the castle walls and gates.

Why were the Royal Irish constabulary dismissed? Because forthwith they had the hardihood to demand extra compensation for extra work. Mr. Gladstone amuses himself now and then with passing through Parliament measures for the "pacification" of Ireland, the amount of which will demand double the amount of the ordinary performance by the police. During the prevalence of the collision of 1880 the service was really most onerous. The men were obliged frequently to be out of bed twenty hours out of the twenty-four, to march for miles into the country, assist at evictions and protect persons who had incurred the popular displeasure. In labor, as well as expense, the police had just grounds for making demands for extra compensation. And these demands were not rejected; they were suavely entertained by Mr. Trevelyan, who promised speedy and satisfactory redress. The redress did not come, and the police resigned.

These ultra-loyal men, on whom the Gladstone government depended for the life and efficacy of their new repression bill, dared to hold meetings for the promotion of their own interests, was galling to the executive. It gave evidence of a growing spirit of independence and individuality, which is peculiarly objectionable to the British official. And so, while assurances of a favorable consideration of their case were given to the men, the castle authorities made a flank movement by which they expected to crush the strike and punish the ringleaders. Every man who was known to have attended the public meeting was summarily dismissed. Their heads dropped into the basket at once; there was no time for explanation or repentance. The word went forth and the axe fell. But the result was not what was anticipated. An overblunder was scored by Gladstone's government, and Dublin was officially reduced to a state of anarchy. The friends of the discharged men resigned by the score, and the most efficient, and perhaps the most loyal, arm of the public service in Ireland was in

open revolt. It was but natural that excesses should be committed under such circumstances, but it should be borne in mind that the offences reported by cable are not political in any sense. They are such as might be expected in New York or Boston under similar circumstances.

A LIVELY FALL TRADE.

Merchants everywhere are happy over the prospects for a brisk and prosperous fall trade. A few days ago there were doubts expressed about the prospective financial standing of the country the coming winter. These apprehensions have now given place to a settled conviction that there is not the slightest danger of a financial disturbance for a long time to come. Everything seems to have conspired to make us prosperous as a nation this year. The crops have never been better, and this is the primary cause of the buoyant feeling among business men. The agricultural communities, it is believed, will be able to supply with money, and hence be able to pay generously and also to pay cash for their purchases. One of the active causes of the feeling is the fact that there is an almost unanimous judgment that there will this fall be a boom in all the trades and industries.

Besides the impetus which the abundant crops will give to business generally, it should not be forgotten that the country profits by the presence of about 750,000 more foreigners this year than last. These people are so distributed that they affect business profitably all over the United States. Much ready money is in this way being invested in various enterprises, which must add to the common welfare. Then, too, much money is in circulation, because the country is building up a railroad. Up to the present time it is estimated that this year about 6000 miles of road have been constructed, against 3500 miles in the same period in 1881. It is suggestive that no abatement in this industry is expected for many months.

The dry-goods merchants also report that the outlook for this fall and winter in their line was never better, and this is also significant, as this class seldom prospers unless the masses are well supplied with money. The large wholesale dealers who have "drummers" constantly fitting through the several States are thereby enabled to feel the pulse of all other trades, hence their present cheerfulness and confidence is a good criterion of the flattering future of trade.

But while the business outlook is hopeful, there are many merchants who unhesitatingly declare that it would now be ten times more brilliant if the senseless burdens imposed by an antiquated tariff were removed. In the words of one of New York's merchant princes: "What the country most wants to ensure its continued and stable prosperity is a more moderate tariff. We will never become a manufacturing nation until we admit raw material to our ports free of duty. There would be much secure feeling in the mercantile community if there were general confidence in the tariff commission. Every member of it is, I believe, a high-farmer, and nearly every one who has appeared before it thus far, excepting myself, has been of the same way of thinking." Every sensible man knows the evils which this tariff has engendered, but as the Republicans have refused to allow it to be modified, the taxpayers must "grin and bear it" for a while longer.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

Anything which will tend to awaken the shipbuilders and shipowners of this country to the vital importance of a revival of the great industry of shipbuilding must be profitable not only to them but to the entire community. In the current number of the International Review there is an interesting paper on this subject, which contains some things that we have heretofore presented to our readers, but, as it deals with many other topics which are of general interest, and worth remembering, we cheerfully take up the subject again. The writer first considers the relation that shipping bears to the general welfare of the people, and some of his figures will probably be a source of enlightenment to many. Among other things, it appears that American shipping is profitable not only to them but to the entire community. 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